

SHIP BILL DEAD

NIGHT SESSIONS ABANDONED BY REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Opposition So Strong that Friends of the Measure Were Forced to Give Up Their Programme.

NO AGREEMENT AS TO A VOTE

FRUITLESS EFFORT MADE BY SENATOR FRYE TO FIX A TIME.

Vote on Adjournment Thursday Night Regarded as Evidence that the Bill Cannot Pass.

MORE EXTRA SESSION TALK

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CABINET.

Cuban and Philippine Legislation Necessary—Friends of the Ship Bill Also Want Extra Session.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There was no session of the Senate to-night and there will be none to-morrow night. Whether night sessions will be resumed next week has not been determined. Some of the Republicans favor hammering away at the shipping bill regardless of appropriation measures, and throwing responsibility for an extra session of Congress on the obstructive minority, but the truth seems to be that there is no majority for the shipping bill that Republican opponents of the bill and the Democrats and Silverites form a majority of the Senate.

The failure to hold a session to-night is interpreted by all disinterested observers to mean the collapse of the bill for this Congress. No one who understands the situation, or knows the temper of the opposition to the measure, has expected anything else, but the collapse has come earlier than even the most sanguine opponents of the bill hoped for. One thing that helped in bringing about the abandonment of the night sessions is the realization by the advocates of the shipping bill that they would have more time in which to pass it, as well as a better chance at an extra session, if they have at this one, which is already in its dying throes. This is so apparent that some of the enemies of the proposed subsidy legislation insist there is, and has all along been, a conspiracy among the champions of the subsidy scheme to force an extra session for the very purpose of snatching it into law. These Republican senators who are opposed to subsidy legislation, either openly or covertly, are the ones who are doing all that lies in their power to prevent the calling of a special session. They feel that if an extra session can be prevented they can cause the failure of subsidy legislation at the regular session just prior to a general election. From this time on until the question of an extra session of Congress is settled there will be some of the fiercest and fiercest political fencing done that the national capital has ever seen, with the President as the referee and shipping bill as the bone of contention.

NO TIME FIXED FOR VOTE.

An ineffectual effort was made in the Senate to-day to secure an agreement upon a time for final vote on the bill. Vigorous protests were made by opponents of the measure against any such agreement, even for a date in the indefinite future. Mr. Fitchard spoke to-day in support of the shipping bill, and then the naval appropriation bill was considered the rest of the day, the shipping bill being laid aside informally. The naval bill had not been acted on when the Senate adjourned.

At the opening of the session Mr. Frye made an appeal to the Senate that a time be fixed for a vote upon the shipping bill. He was exceedingly desirous for a vote. Personally he had no more desire for night sessions than any other senator. He hoped the Senate might agree upon some time for a vote—a time far enough off to permit the necessary latitude for proper debate.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, said he did not think that at this time any condition could be made for a vote.

Mr. Hale said he could understand perfectly the views of those opposed to the measure, but he believed the Senate would be indulgent as it always had been with Senators who desired to prepare speeches upon the measure. He suggested that senators should bear in mind that the pending measure was in effect a political measure, and that the majority would have to assume the responsibility for it. He did not believe there was any desire to filibuster against the bill.

Mr. Tillman expressed his admiration for "the wisdom and diplomacy always exhibited by the senator from Maine," [Mr. Hale], and for "the placid way in which he has attempted to smooth the troubled waters here." He inquired, however, how senators could prepare speeches when they were now under full head of steam from 7 in the morning until 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. Hale believed those who desired to prepare speeches would find time to do so.

VIEW OF THE "PITCHFORKER."

Mr. Tillman said he had no great objections to a vote on the bill, provided he could be absolved from any responsibility for permitting the passage of the measure, because, in his opinion, the more the Republicans were given in drawing money from the treasury, the sooner would they hang themselves.

Mr. Chandler thought the solution of the pending question was to be found in an extra session of Congress. He did not think the passage of the appropriation bills at this session was vital. It was an injurious custom to try to force through Congress at short sessions much important legislation in addition to the appropriation bills.

Mr. Money declared his willingness to accept responsibility for an extra session called to pass appropriation bills which might fail by reason of the debate upon the shipping bill. "The extra session will be your affair," said he, "not ours. We can go fishing."

Mr. Fitchard spoke in favor of the measure, dealing particularly with its connection with the advancement of Southern industries and Southern agriculture.

Thursday night's session of the Senate was lively. Mr. Teller was bitter in de-

nouncing the bill, even going so far as to say there was discrimination in favor of Mr. Grismom, president of the American Steamship Company, and charging collusion between the sponsors of the bill and those who will benefit. A motion was made to adjourn at 11 o'clock. It was resisted by Mr. Frye, who is in charge of the bill, but to his surprise ten Republicans voted with the minority and the motion was carried. This is regarded as evidence that the Republicans are badly divided and that the bill will not pass if it ever reaches a vote. The ten Republicans who voted with the Democrats to adjourn were Allison, Bard, Beveridge, Deboe, Dooliver, Fairbanks, Foraker, McMillan, Perkins and Spooner. The twenty-two who voted against adjournment were Aldrich, Burrows, Chandler, Depew, Elkins, Frye, Gallinger, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kean, Kearns, Lodge, McCann, Nelson, Penrose, Fitchard, Sewell, Shoup, Stewart, Thurston and Wetmore.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Belief Growing that the Next Congress Will Meet Soon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Among the subjects discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting were the Cuban constitution and the possible necessity for an extra session of Congress. Attention was called to the paragraph in the President's message to Congress at the beginning of the Fifty-third Congress in which he said:

"The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whatever be the outcome we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission is not to be fulfilled by (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 3.)

AN INVASION OF PEKING

TWENTY THOUSAND MOHAMMEDANS SAID TO BE IN THE CITY.

Trouble Expected During the Chinese New Year Festivities—Edict Changed to Suit Envoys.

PEKING, Feb. 8.—The foreign envoys met this morning to consider the edict presented by the Chinese plenipotentiaries regarding the suspension of examinations for five years and also the punishment of officials guilty of not having suppressed outrages upon foreigners. They objected to the wording of the edict, which made it seem that the troubles were entirely due to the actions of native Christians. Satisfactory in other respects, it was altered to suit the views of the envoys, and was then returned to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

It is reliably reported that more than 20,000 Mohammedans have appeared in Peking during the last four weeks with the object of creating disturbances during the Chinese celebrations at New Year. The Germans have accordingly issued an order to their troops that no one shall walk alone and no one go unarmed. The order directs the German troops to search all Chinese and never, under any consideration, to enter Chinese private houses on invitation unless in considerable numbers.

The more widely known the demands of the foreign envoys are among the Chinese the more they are expected to resist them, and especially the demand for the punishment of Tung Fu Hsiang, who practically controls the entire Chinese army, apart from the troops with the court, and who is now in the province of Kiangsu. With Prince Tuan he would be able to hold out for an indefinite period.

No answer to the latest communication from the Chinese envoys is expected from the court before Tuesday next, at the earliest, but the envoys hope the reply will be satisfactory.

There is much enthusiasm among the Americans, soldiers and civilians, over the reported promotion of General Chaffee. All the foreign generals have called to tender him congratulations.

WILL REJECT TREATY

GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT ACCEPT SENATE AMENDMENTS.

Counter Proposals in Regard to the Nicaragua Canal Will Be Made—New Treaty Probable.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that a reply will shortly be sent to the United States Nicaragua canal project. It will not comply with the Senate's demands. Neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though for purposes of immediate construction it will be tantamount to such a refusal. It will consist mainly in a counter proposal or proposals, likely to necessitate extended negotiations. The nature of the proposal is not yet ascertainable. Lord Pauncefoot will probably be the medium through whom the answer will be sent and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted. In British official opinion it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion. It is hoped that the Hay-Pauncefoot treaty will have elapsed, on the basis of the Senate's amendments. The British counter proposals are now formulating, and it is hoped an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries, will eventually be reached.

Regret at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—So far as can be ascertained the administration had not had any intimation of the counter proposals the London dispatch says will be made in the matter of the Nicaragua canal project. There is a feeling of regret that the British government has felt constrained to adopt such a course, as the hope was entertained that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefoot treaty might have been accepted in the spirit in which they were made. Senator Morgan when informed to-night of the new stand taken by Great Britain said he believed if Great Britain had decided to take the action stated it would create resentment in the Senate and among the people and distrust of the motives of that government. He hoped it might result in some slight desire on an open port on the Atlantic coast as an entrance into her gold fields in the Klondike.

ONE SUGGESTION MADE TO-NIGHT AS A POSSIBLE COUNTER PROPOSAL BY GREAT BRITAIN WAS THAT SHE SHOULD CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF AN OPEN PORT ON THE ATLANTIC COAST AS AN ENTRANCE INTO HER GOLD FIELDS IN THE KLONDIKE.

IN KANSAS CITY

MRS. NATION VISITS THE SALOON—RIDEN TOWN ON THE KAW.

But Contents Herself with Denouncing "Death Snaps" Before an Audience of Sympathizers.

CHARGED WITH COWARDICE

MRS. NATION SEVERELY CRITICIZED BY WOMEN AT TOPEKA.

Worked Them Into an Anti-Joint Fury and Then Refused to Lead Them in a Crusade.

ENJOYED BY THE "SMASHER"

WHO SAID THE ROW WAS A DELICIOUS HALF HOUR FOR HER.

Does Not Blame the Women for Calling Her a Coward and Wanting to Scratch Out Her Eyes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas grog-shop wrecker, invaded Missouri to-day, but she did not smash a saloon. The "death snaps," as she calls them, took no chances, however; they had men on guard. The police were in the lookout, and if the crusader had been inclined to go on the warpath she would, according to the authorities, have been treated like any other lawbreaker. Some of the saloons insured their fixtures. Over in Kansas City, Kan., there was much uneasiness among the "jointists," or proprietors of the "speak-easies" and "blind pigs," as the saloons are sometimes called.

Mrs. Nation arrived here late this afternoon, attended by a delegation of Topeka supporters and admirers, and to-night she addressed a fair-sized audience at the Academy of Music. F. W. Emerson, pastor of the First Christian Church of Topeka, introduced Mrs. Nation as "the bravest and noblest woman in Kansas," whereupon the audience gave three rousing cheers for her. Before beginning her address Mrs. Nation requested the audience to rise and sing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." She made a characteristic talk, and the audience enjoyed it and appeared to be in sympathy with her. She justified her crusade against the saloon by citing various passages from the Bible, with which she evinced great familiarity. She said that she had just as much right to destroy the joints of Missouri as she had to destroy those of Kansas. She based this assertion upon the clause in the Constitution of the United States that insures to every citizen the right to peace, prosperity and the pursuit of happiness. She said that the traffic was a menace to that right and that every joint in the United States would be smashed. She declared that she would not molest the joints of Kansas City, Mo., because it is too large a city. "I don't propose to bite off more than I can chew," she said. She made a bitter attack upon the landlady of the "joints," saying they are as bad as the jointists. After the lecture Mrs. Nation took a train for Des Moines, Ia.

SENSATIONAL SCENE.

Topeka Women So Indignant They Called Mrs. Nation a Coward.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Nation last night for the first time displayed the white feather. It was at a meeting of thirty of her followers, who, armed with hatchets had gathered in secret to arrange a night raid on Topeka "joints." The women had been promised the aid of several male students at Washburn College, who were to come to town armed after midnight, and personally take part in the raid, and also see that the crusaders were not molested. The excitement at the meeting was intense, the women planning minutely for the raid. It was decided to saunter out at 3 o'clock in the morning and demolish every joint in town. Suddenly, when everything seemed satisfactorily arranged for a terrific onslaught, Mrs. Nation balked, began putting on her wraps and said she was going home. Instantly her followers were in an uproar. Mingled with expressions of surprise at her quick change of front, soon came words of condemnation. Finally one woman, who had spent a greater part of the day collecting hatchets and soliciting aid for the crusade, rushed to where Mrs. Nation stood in the center of a group, and shaking her fist at the white woman's face, shouted excitedly: "You are a coward, Mrs. Nation. You are a coward!"

For a moment Mrs. Nation lost control of herself.

"I am not a coward," she said, with emphasis. I will go this minute with any woman and smash a joint."

A dozen voices were raised: "I'll go! I'll go!" for a moment she looked as if an instant raid would result. But Mrs. Nation soon collected herself, told the assembled women that she was tired; that the Lord did not wish her to go to-night, and without further ado left the room.

While the women waited to wonder at their leader's latest move, Mrs. Nation, accompanied by a reporter, made the rounds of the joints to satisfy herself that all were closed. The joints apparently were not molested. The excitement at the meeting was intense, the women planning minutely for the raid. It was decided to saunter out at 3 o'clock in the morning and demolish every joint in town. Suddenly, when everything seemed satisfactorily arranged for a terrific onslaught, Mrs. Nation balked, began putting on her wraps and said she was going home. Instantly her followers were in an uproar. Mingled with expressions of surprise at her quick change of front, soon came words of condemnation. Finally one woman, who had spent a greater part of the day collecting hatchets and soliciting aid for the crusade, rushed to where Mrs. Nation stood in the center of a group, and shaking her fist at the white woman's face, shouted excitedly: "You are a coward, Mrs. Nation. You are a coward!"

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RATIO ON WHICH CARNEGIE WILL BE PAID FOR HIS SHARES.

Aggregate Price Will Reach the Tremendous Total of Nearly One Hundred and Thirty Millions.

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CASH PAYMENT WOULD DISTURB MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Minority Stockholders Will Receive the Same Terms, Swelling the Total to About \$240,000,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The new developments in connection with the negotiations touching the transfer of the control of the Carnegie Steel Company to J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates to-day were: First, that Mr. Carnegie is to receive \$1,500 for each 1,000 shares of his stock; second, that minority holders who desire to sell will receive the same terms as those given to Mr. Carnegie; third, that the present stage of the negotiations contemplates the formation of a new corporation, whose bonds will play a large part in the price to be paid Mr. Carnegie; fourth, the first public announcement in connection with the pending negotiations of an official character, consisting of a statement by E. H. Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company, confirming the news that J. P. Morgan is planning the acquisition of the properties of some of the largest iron and steel companies of this country.

The statement by Judge Gary, however, threw little light upon the details of the great transaction that is now in progress, and it is probable that actual official information in this respect will not be obtainable until the deal is really completed. The statement was, however, the subject of much guessing. It apparently confirms the general impression that all the "Morgan companies" are actively interested in the transaction, and while nothing was said as to the American Steel and Wire Company, the fact that that company of that company attended conferences between President Gary and Mr. Morgan seems to leave little doubt that the negotiations under way include the steel and wire consolidation. The "Morgan companies" are not generally supposed to have any interest in the financial side of the new deal, but it is believed they will be disposed to work in harmony with the Morgan interests, at least while the market continues favorable. It appears not unlikely, however, that the Pennsylvania Steel Company may be included in "the community-of-ownership" plans, a theory that gains some color from the report that Pennsylvania Railroad capitalists are to have an interest in the financing of the current deal.

A feature suggesting that Mr. Carnegie had in mind the sale of his company at the time it was chartered in New Jersey is the fact that the transfers in his case alone will be the equivalent of nearly \$20,000,000, inasmuch as the great steel magnate's holdings at present amount to \$80,000,000. If, as seems probable, the minority holders are to be looked after by Mr. Morgan's syndicate, the financing will involve the equivalent of \$20,000,000. This is certainly beyond Mr. Morgan's ability to provide in cash, on a short notice, for a single transaction, without seriously affecting the money market, and no surprise was felt when Judge Gary made the statement that the actual transfers of cash would be small. Mr. Carnegie is not likely to give up such gilt-edged securities as the shares of his own company for anything less attractive, and no surprise was expressed in financial circles to-day when it became known that the financial plan contemplated either the reorganization on a greatly enlarged capital basis of one of the existing steel companies or the formation of an entirely new corporation to hold the controlling stock of the various component companies, and especially the stock acquired by the Carnegie Company, all of such stock to constitute the collateral of the new bonds which shall be issued to Mr. Carnegie and to such other of the present Carnegie Company stockholders as may wish to sell out with him.

Whatever the exact shape that the financial transactions might take, there is little doubt whatever that it represents the termination of a battle royal between modern financial giants. The contest itself may be said to have grown out of the "community of interests" idea, or policy, which is now controlling the railroads.

THE DECORATION OF LORD ROBERTS.

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Advices from Baku, this evening, announce that the fire has been extinguished. Ten factories and five depots were burned, containing altogether 30,000 pounds of naphtha and naphtha refuse. It is estimated that the losses will exceed 6,000,000 roubles. Nine charred corpses have been recovered. One hundred and sixty persons were injured by burning, forty-one of these severely, and six have succumbed to their injuries. Many victims are still under the ruins and the search is proceeding. It is not known how many of the spectators perished, but a hundred persons are still missing.

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